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NOTICE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Proclamation of the governor of Texas relative to campaign against recrudescence of yellow fever.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.
Austin, Tex., June 16, 1904.

To the people of Texas:

I have received the following communication from Dr. George R. Tabor, our State health officer, and believe it to be my duty to submit the same for public attention and consideration and to admonish the people as to the urgent needs of vigorous and systematic action. The public health is equal to the public safety. We can not, even under ordinary conditions, be too careful and persistent in our efforts to promote the health of our people and minimize as far as practicable our liability to disease; but especially is it our duty to employ every precaution and all means at our command to prevent epidemics, and remove, wherever possible, the causes that bring them about.

It is known that last year we had yellow fever in certain localities in Texas, and as a result we suffered loss of life, and were compelled to resort to quarantine and other methods to prevent its spread. As suggested by Doctor Tabor, we have had a mild winter, and it is to be apprehended that in consequence there is an increased necessity for the observance of the utmost sanitary care to avoid the recurrence of the scourge to which we were subjected. The awful consequences of a yellow-fever epidemic can not be overestimated, and I urge with all emphasis that our people everywhere, and especially in the southern and central portions of the State, use their best exertions at once and continuously, to the end that the public health be preserved and the calamities of possible pestilence averted.

I can not too earnestly impress upon the attention of our county and municipal authorities, local health officers, and the people generally the prime importance of this matter. Should the yellow fever reappear early or in midsummer, we may reasonably anticipate conditions of greater severity and embarrassment than those with which we had to contend last year. I adjure our people to give immediate heed to the suggestions of Doctor Tabor, and to do everything in their power, both as officials and individual citizens, in the prosecution of the necessary sanitary campaigns.

Respectfully, etc.,

S. W. T. LANHAM, *Governor.*

AUSTIN, TEX., *June 16, 1904.*

Hon. S. W. T. LANHAM,

Governor of the State of Texas, Austin, Tex.

DEAR SIR: I beg to call your attention to the fact that ever since quarantine was raised against Laredo and San Antonio last fall this Department has undertaken by every possible means to impress upon the people of Texas the necessity of a sanitary campaign for the prevention of a recrudescence of yellow fever in the places mentioned and the occurrence of it at other points in the State. We have repeatedly sent out circular letters and literature bearing upon this subject, complaining of the unsanitary conditions in some localities, urging that prompt and vigorous action be taken in every community in the State, but so far as I can learn very few places have undertaken any measures upon the lines suggested. The places infected last year have adopted stringent sanitary ordinances, which have been enforced all spring, and I have less fear of the reappearance of fever in those places than in south, central, and north Texas, where, in so many places, no precautions whatever are being taken.

On account of the very mild winter just passed, and the prevalence of yellow fever in Mexico at present, I very much fear that should a case be introduced into the State with the present very bad sanitary condition of a large number of our cities and towns, and the presence of the yellow-fever mosquito, which also exists in large numbers throughout the State, we will have the most extensive epidemic of yellow fever ever known.

A conference of local health officers was called and largely attended in this city on the 31st of March, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed at this meeting. I expected good results would follow. The local health officers, I find, are always willing and anxious to inaugurate sanitary campaigns, but are usually prevented from doing effective work by the lack of sufficient support from the proper authorities. I therefore respectfully request your excellency to issue a communication calling upon the county judges, mayors, and health officers of Texas to inaugurate sanitary campaigns in every community in the State without delay, especially for the destruction of the mosquitoes.

I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE R. TABOR,
State Health Officer.

Vessels leaving Vancouver for ports in Alaska or the United States not to be required to have consular bill of health.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Washington, June 30, 1904.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: Referring to my letter to you, under date of May 26, 1904, requesting that the United States consul at Vancouver be directed to require that all vessels leaving Vancouver for any port in Alaska or in the United States take out consular bill of health until further notice; also to your letter of June 25, 1904, inclosing copy of a dispatch from the consul at Vancouver reporting that there is no longer any danger of an epidemic of smallpox at that place, I have the honor

to request that the instructions stated in your letter of June 1 to have been sent to the said consul be revoked, since the exigency requiring same no longer exists.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary.

[Correspondence explanatory of the above.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 25, 1904.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: Referring to my letter of yesterday in regard to smallpox on the steamship *Athenian* when it arrived at Vancouver, I have the honor to inclose copy of a dispatch from the consul at Vancouver reporting that there is no longer any danger of an epidemic of smallpox at that place.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN HAY.

[Inclosure.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Vancouver, British Columbia, June 17, 1904.

HON. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

SIR: All danger of an epidemic of smallpox resulting from the carelessness in handling the smallpox patient on the steamship *Athenian* seems now to have passed. The assistant health officer, who handled the patient taken from the *Athenian* who died on the way to the pesthouse, was taken with smallpox exactly twelve days afterwards, and is still in the pesthouse, proving that the case was one of smallpox, which has been energetically and emphatically denied by the officers of the steamship company.

Of course I have no means of ascertaining whether smallpox was developed among the numerous passengers who left here on the day of the arrival of the steamer and within a day or two thereafter. Information has been received here that smallpox is epidemic in Juneau, Alaska, and that a strict quarantine has been established there and at Douglas Island. If the quarantine is maintained and the vessels running between this port and Skagway are not permitted to land at Juneau or Douglas Island this may not have any important relation to affairs at this port. However, I shall take care to ascertain from all vessels coming down from the north bound for Puget Sound ports whether or not they called at Juneau or Douglas Island.

As one result of the *Athenian* scare, the city government has undertaken an absolute revision of the health regulations and their administration at Vancouver. There is now to be a health officer, who shall devote his entire time to the service, and it is required that he shall be experienced in all questions relating to public health and that he shall also be a practical bacteriologist.

Very respectfully,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, *Consul.*

See PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for May 27, 1904, page 1023, and June 17, 1904, page 1231.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended July 2, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of July 4:

Week ended July 2.

Buildings reinspected.....	250
Rooms	1,880
Persons inspected	2,801
Sick	15
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	18
Dead examined	5
Necropsies	1
Rats examined bacteriologically	122
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	642
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	18
Blocks covered with Danyz virus	10
No plumbing report.	

Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Boothby, at Lowelltown, reports, as follows:

Sanitary work at Lowelltown, Me., week ended June 13, 1904:

Number of persons, 45; sanitary condition, good; condition of baggage, good; from Province of Quebec, Canada; destination, Maine; passed, 45; vaccinated, 7.

Weekly report of sanitary work in Madawaska region.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond reports as follows:

Week ended June 25, 1904. Number of cases smallpox under supervision, 18; of these, previously reported, none; new cases, 18; houses under quarantine, 16; persons vaccinated, none; miles of territory covered, 220.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Antimosquito work at Alice.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

ALICE, TEX., June 23, 1904.

The situation at this point is unchanged, the rains continuing to interfere with the work of fumigation.

JUNE 24, 1904.

June 20, 1904, fumigated 34 houses, containing 102 rooms; June 21, 1904, fumigated 3 houses, containing 13 rooms; June 22, 1904, inspected 1 well, 70 barrels, of which 64 were screened; oiled 1 barrel, 2 ponds; June 23, 1904, inspected 16 wells, 20 cisterns, 175 barrels, of which 8 cisterns were covered and 7 oiled; 142 barrels were screened and 25 emptied and cleaned.

The situation remains the same. Doctor MacGregor has been instructed to keep close watch and to see that every case of fever is immediately screened.

The physicians located here are cooperating with the Service, and have promised to notify us of anything occurring. Doctor Gazley informs me that the East boy has no fever during the early part of the day; there is a rise of temperature, however, in the afternoon, beginning about 11 o'clock, in the morning. On the 22d his maximum temperature was 104° F., falling to normal the next morning.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock will have finished the disinfection of all premises, where same is permitted, by Saturday evening.

Conditions at Rio Grande City.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Dashiell reports as follows:

RIO GRANDE CITY, *June 23, 1904.*

I arrived here yesterday, following heavy rains all along the stage road.

At El Sauz, a point 25 miles from this place, there is a lake which affords good breeding places for mosquitoes. The drinking water is from seepage wells along the side of this lake. I shall endeavor to obtain from the stage driver some of the larvæ for examination.

I am informed that there was an epidemic of variola at El Sauz about fifteen years ago, and that all children born since that time are unvaccinated. It is said that some malaria prevails at the present time. The population is probably 100.

I will meet the authorities of Rio Grande City, as also the officers of Fort Ringgold, to-day.

Summary of reports from Laredo.

LAREDO, TEX., *July 3, 1904.*

During week ended July 2, fumigated, Laredo, 65 houses containing 169 rooms and 6 wells; inspected 8,551 premises and oiled 2,651 water containers. Rainfall during week, 0.07. Rainfall to-day, 0.61 inches; maximum temperature for week, 101°. Frick at Alice; McGregor and force at Hebbronville; Cock and force at Encinal.

RICHARDSON.

Summary of reports from New Laredo.

LAREDO, TEX., *June 29, 1904.*

New Laredo reports for June 23 to 28, inclusive, 2,591 domiciliary visits, 157 containers emptied, 90 oiled, and 64 ponds oiled.

RICHARDSON.

Mortality in Nuevo Laredo.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of June 24, 1904:

Mortality for Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, as recorded in the register of that city for the period June 9 to 18, inclusive, 1904: Scarletina, 2; suspension of heart's action, 1; fever (ranch case), 1; meningitis, 1; bright's disease, 1; snake bite, 1; total, 7.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports from Houston and Galveston.

HOUSTON, TEX., June 30, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Address here—Hotel Bristol.

PURNELL.

GALVESTON, TEX., July 3, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Address here—Tremont House.

PURNELL.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports, June 25, as follows: Passengers inspected, 149; immigrants inspected, 35; immigrants deported, 6.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, as follows:

Week ended June 18, 1904: Number trains inspected, 7; persons on trains inspected, 221; Pullman sleepers, with linen for each car, fumigated, 7. No contagious disease appeared during week. All passengers in healthy condition.

Week ended June 25, 1904:

Trains inspected, 7; persons on trains inspected, 167; persons on bridge inspected, 1,300; disinfection of 7 Pullman cars, with linen. No contagious disease appeared during the week.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, June 25, as follows: Week ended June 25, 1904.

Inspected Mexican Central passengers, 183; inspected Mexican immigrants, 89; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 429 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 6.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, June 26, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Week ended June 25, 1904:

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 315; immigrants on trains from Mexico inspected, 20; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 2; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; passengers from Mexico via National Railroad of Mexico detained, 6; persons inspected and passed on international foot and carriage bridge, 3,870; persons refused entry on international foot and carriage bridge, 36.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA.—Reports to the State Board of Health for the month of May, 1904, from 27 counties and localities having an aggregate population of 1,018,550, show a total of 1,271 deaths, including 97 from zymotic diseases.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

ILLINOIS—*Belleville*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 19,000. Total number of deaths 25, including enteric fever 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 58, including enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1904. Total number of deaths 37, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Dubuque.—Two weeks ended June 25, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 1 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 541,000; white, 457,000; colored, 84,000. Total number of deaths, 869—white, 639; colored, 230—including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 9, scarlet fever 28, smallpox 3, whooping cough 3, and 145 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 25, 1904, from 85 observers, indicate that scarlet fever, whooping cough, remittent fever, and inflammation of brain were more prevalent, and phthisis pulmonalis, smallpox, intermittent fever, diphtheria, dysentery, and meningitis were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 2, whooping cough at 13, pneumonia at 22, diphtheria at 34, enteric fever at 36, scarlet fever at 47, measles at 71, smallpox at 88, and phthisis pulmonalis at 268 places.

MINNESOTA—*Duluth*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1904. Total number of deaths, 60, including diphtheria 2, and 10 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of May, 1904. Census population, 162,608. Total number of deaths, 220, including diphtheria 12, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 6, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Pottsville*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 17,210. Total number of deaths, 28. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., June 27, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 25, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 20	Bound Brook	Jamaica, West Indies	9
21	Cestrian	Liverpool, England	2
22	Verona	Porto, Plata, Santo Domingo	2
22	Manica	Culeutta, India	2
24	Osceola	Rio Grande, Nicaragua	1
25	Cretic	Liverpool, England	369
	Total		385

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., June 27, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 25, 1904,
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904.			
June 19	Mascotte	Habana, Cuba	37
20	Martinique	do	2
21	Miami	do	15
23	Mascotte	do	10
25	Miami	do	32
	Total		96

JULIUS OTTO, *Immigrant Inspector in Charge.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, June 27, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 25, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 19	St. Louis	Southampton	673
19	Columbia	Glasgow	335
19	Blucher	Hamburg	1,009
19	Etruria	Liverpool	475
19	Adria	Christiansand	321
19	Arabic	Liverpool	276
20	Gallia	Naples	238
20	Byron	Rio de Janeiro	119
20	Saratoga	Habana	5
20	British King	Antwerp	1
21	Ryndam	Rotterdam	625
21	Finland	Antwerp	943
21	Piemonte	Suriname	66
21	Moro Castle	Habana	6
22	Bremen	Bremen	856
22	Konig Albert	Genoa	440
22	Oceanic	Liverpool	643
22	Prinz Adalbert	Genoa	1,095
22	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	681
23	Nord America	Genoa	766
23	Aurania	Liverpool	271
23	Grangense	Barcelona	9
23	Hyacinthus	Liverpool	2
24	Patricia	Hamburg	1,004
24	Caribbee	St. Kitts	16
25	Lucania	Liverpool	431
25	Esperanza	Habana	4
Total			11,301

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Duluth, Minn	June	198	2
Malone, N. Y	do	79	2
Newport News, Va	May	1	0
Niagara Falls, N. Y	June	30	0
Philadelphia, Pa	do	342	30
Providence, R. I	do	1,379	9
Richford, Vt	May	73	1
	June	4	1

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va	July 2
2	Beaufort, N. C	do
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	June 25
Bocagrande, Fla.—					
4	Punta Gorda	June 18
5	Puntarasa	do
6	Brunswick, Ga	June 25
7	Cape Charles, Va	July 2
8	Cape Fear, N. C	June 25
9	Cedar Keys, Fla	July 2
10	Columbia River, Oreg ..	June 25
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla ..	do
12	Delaware Breakwater ..	do
Quarantine, Lewes, Del.					
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska ..	June 4
14	Eastport, Me	June 30
15	Eureka, Cal	June 25
16	Grays Harbor, Wash ..	do
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	June 18	Am. schr. Henrietta J. Powell ^a	June 6	Veracruz
			Schr. Anna J. Stammer ^a ..	June 14	Colon
			Br. ss. Cycle	June 15	Veracruz
			Port ship Elvira	June 17	Rio de Janeiro
		June 25	Schr. Anna M. Stammer ^a ..	June 14	Colon
			Port ship Elvira ^a	June 17	Rio de Janeiro
			Br. bk. Chas E. Lefurgey ..	June 22	Port Elizabeth
			Schr. Millie Williams	do	Campeche
			Nor. bk. Britta	June 23	East London
			Schr. Nan M. Dantzler	do	Colon
18	Key West, Fla	do
19	Los Angeles, Cal	do
20	Newbern, N. C	do
21	Nome, Alaska	June 18
22	Panama, Panama	June 14
23	Pascagoula, Miss	June 25
24	Port Angeles, Wash	June 11
25	Portland, Me	June 25
26	Port Townsend, Wash ..	do
27	Reedy Island, Del	do
St. Georges Sound, Fla.—					
28	East Pass	June 28
29	West Pass	June 25
30	St. Johns River, Fla	do
San Diego, Cal					
31	San Diego, Cal	do
32	San Francisco, Cal	do
33	San Pedro, Cal	do
34	Santa Barbara, Cal	do
35	Santa Rosa, Fla	do	It. bk. Tonio ^a	June 8	Buenos Ayres
			Nor. bk. Zanrak ^a	June 12	Delagoa Bay
			Br. ss. E. O. Saltmarsh	June 19	Tampico
			Am. tug Monarch	June 20	Frontera
			Nor. bk. Haugesund	do	Stavanger
			Nor. bk. Emma Parker	June 22	London
			Nor. bk. Eybrin	June 25	Christiania
			Nor. bk. Inga	June 22	Bahia
36	Savannah, Ga	do
37	Sitka, Alaska	June 18
38	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	June 25
39	Southbend, Wash	do
40	Tampa Bay, Fla	do
41	Washington, N. C	do
HAWAII:					
42	Hilo	June 4
43	Honolulu	June 11
Kahului					
44	Kahului	do
45	Kihei	May 21
		May 28
46	Koloua	June 4
		June 11

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do.	
3				2 steamships spoken and passed.	
4				No report	
5				do.	
6					1
7				No report.	
8					1
9				No report	
10				do.	
11				do.	
12					1
13				No report	
14					27
15				No report	
16				No transactions.	
17	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.	June 12		4
	do	do		2 cases malaria	
	Gulfport	Held to complete 5 days.	June 15		
	do	Disinfected and held.			
	Pascagoula	do	June 21	2 cases malaria	5
	Gulfport	do	June 23		
	do	Disinfected	do		
	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.			
	Gulfport	Disinfected	June 24		
	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.		1 case malaria	
18				No report	
19				do.	
20				No transactions.	
21				No report	
22				do.	
23				1 vessel spoken and passed.	2
24				No report	
25					2
26				No report	
27					17
28					1
29				No transactions.	
30				3 vessels spoken and passed; 6 steamships passed without inspection.	1
31					3
32				No report	
33				No report	
34				do.	
35	Pensacola	Ballast discharged; vessel cleaned.	June 21	2 vessels boarded and passed.	3
	do	Ballast discharged; vessel fumigated.	June 22		
	do	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	June 20		
	do	Fumigated	do		
	do	Discharging ballast			
	do	do			
	do	Held to discharge ballast			
36	Tybee, for orders.	Held subject to quarantine regulations.			1
37					4
38				No bill of health	1
39				No report	
40					6
41				No transactions.	
42					1
43				U. S. a. t. Sheridan from San Francisco passed on medical officer's certificate.	9
44				No transactions.	
45				do.	
				do.	
46				do.	
				do.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
47	HAWAII:				
48	Lahaina	June 11
	Mahukona	June 4
49	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
50	Cebu	May 14
51	Iloilo	May 21
52	Jolo	May 14
	Manila	May 21
53	PORTO RICO:				
54	Ponce	June 18
	San Juan	do ..	Ss. Caracas	June 15	Puerto Cabello ..
	Subports—				
55	Aguadilla	do
56	Arecibo	do
57	Arroyo	do
58	Fajardo	do
59	Humacao	do
60	Mayaguez	do

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	July 2
2	Bangor, Me	do
3	Boston, Mass	do
4	Charleston, S. C	June 25
5	Elizabeth River, Va	July 2
6	Galveston, Tex	June 25
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do
8	Marcushook, Pa	July 2
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	June 18	Swed. ss. Hispania	June 14	Limon
			Nor. ss. Alm	June 15	Progreso
			ss. Columbia	June 16	Limon
			Nor. ss. Mercator	June 17	Tampico
			Br. ss. Planet Neptune	do ..	Rio de Janeiro via
					Baltimore.
		June 25	Nor. ss. Fido	June 20	Port Columbia via
					Cienfuegos.
			Nor. ss. Harald	do ..	Limon
			Nor. ss. Truma	do ..	Santiago
10	New Bedford, Mass	June 18	Port. bk. Activa ^a	June 8	Pernambuco
11	New Orleans, La	June 11	Ger. ss. Markomannia ^a ..	June 10	Progreso
			Br. ss. Senator	June 12	Mexican ports ..
			Br. ss. Jamaican	June 14	Cuban ports
			Ger. ss. Brewster	June 15	Limon
			Br. ss. Robinia	June 16	Kingston
			Sp. ss. Miguel Gallart	do ..	Cuban ports
			Nor. ss. Taunton	June 17	Bocas del Toro ..
			Nor. ss. Venus	do ..	Limon
			Port. bk. Leonor	June 18	Para
12	Newport News, Va	July 2
13	Newport, R. I	do
14	New York, N. Y	do
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do
16	Port Royal, S. C	do
17	Providence, R. I	June 25
18	Quintana, Tex	July 2
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C ..	do

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
47				No report	
48				No transactions	
49				No report	
50				do.	
51				do.	
52				do.	
53				No report	
54	New York	Held	June 15	U. S. S. Detroit from Monte Cristi and U. S. S. Newark from Colon passed on medical officer's certificate.	4
55				No transactions	
56					1
57				No transactions	
58					2
59					2
60					2

municipal quarantine stations.

Number	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4					1
5				No report	
6				do.	
7				do.	
8				do.	
9	Mobile	Disinfected			17
	do.	Disinfected and held	June 17		
	do.	Disinfected			
	do.	Disinfected and held	June 18		
	do.	do.	June 22		
	do.	do.	June 21		14
	do.	Disinfected and held for observation	do.		
	do.	Held for observation	do.		
10				No report	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	June 13		
	do.	do.	do.		
	do.	do.	do.		
	do.	Disinfected	June 14		
	do.	do.	June 15		
	do.	do.	June 16		
	do.	do.	do.		
	do.	do.	June 17		
	do.	do.	do.		
	do.	Disinfected and held			
12				No report	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16				do.	
17				do.	
18				No transactions	
19				No report	
20				do.	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 8, 1904.

For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		2		
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	May 1-31.....	6		
Chaffee County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Cheyenne County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Clear Creek County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Denver County.....	May 1-31.....	15		
Gilpin County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Lake County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Larimer County.....	May 1-31.....	36		
Las Animas County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Otero County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Pueblo County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Sedgewick County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Teller County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Weld County.....	May 1-31.....	10		
Total for State		81		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		544		
Delaware	June 26-July 2	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....				
Florida:				
Jacksonville	June 12-18.....	1		
At large.....	June 19-25.....	7	1	
Total for State		8	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
Georgia:				
Macon	June 12-25.....	3		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		2		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 19-July 2	2		
Danville	do	1		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		19		
Kentucky:				
Covington	June 26-July 2	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 12-25.....	7		Three cases imported.
Total for State		7		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		6	1	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region.....	June 19-25.....	18		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		4		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 19-25.....	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		25	4	
Massachusetts:				
Lawrence.....	June 19-25.....	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		4		
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 12-July 2	6		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		44		
Minnesota:				
Dakota County.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Hubbard County.....	June 14-20.....	2		
Kanabec County.....	June 14-20.....	13		
Murray County.....	June 14-20.....	2		
Norman County.....	June 14-20.....	3		
Rice County.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Stearns County.....	June 14-20.....	4		
Washington County.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Total for State		27		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		89	1	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 12-25.....	12		
Total for State		12		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		5		
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 12-25.....	4		
South Omaha.....	June 12-25.....	2		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 12-25.....	13		
Total for State		13		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		5		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 13-19.....	2		One imported from Baltimore.
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		25	5	
New York:				
Buffalo.....	June 12-25.....	2		
New York.....	June 19-25.....	1		
Niagara Falls.....	June 19-25.....	1		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		2		
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County.....	May 1-31.....	9		
Cass County.....	May 1-31.....	7		
Grand Forks County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Ransom County.....	May 1-31.....	6	1	
Stutsman County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Trails County.....	May 1-31.....	10		
Walsh County.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Total for State		39	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio:				
Dayton	June 19-July 2	3	2	
Toledo	June 19-25	2		
Total for State		5	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		9	2	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	June 19-25	1		
Blair County	June 19-July 2	2		
Cambria County	June 19-25	4		
Dauphin County	June 26-July 2	1		
Philadelphia County	June 19-July 2	9	2	
Total for State		17	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		439	22	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	June 12-18	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		3		
Tennessee:				
Memphis	June 12-July 2	17		
Nashville	June 26-July 2	1		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		6		
Washington:				
Adams County	May 1-31	4		
Cowlitz County	May 1-31	1		
King County (Seattle included)	May 1-31	14		
Lincoln County	May 1-31	4		
Pierce County (Tacoma included)	May 1-June 20	3		
Snohomish County	May 1-31	2		
Spokane County (Spokane included)	May 1-31	7		
Whitman County	May 1-31	3		
Yakima County	May 1-31	2		
Total for State		40		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1		
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	June 12-25	14		
Total for State		14		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2		
Grand total		330	6	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		1,869	35	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 8, 1904.

California. Summary: Calendar year, 1900, 22 cases, 22 deaths; 1901, 30 cases, 25 deaths; 1902, 41 cases, 41 deaths; 1903, 17 cases, 17 deaths; six months ended July 1, 1904, 8 deaths and 1 recovery.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 8, 1904.

Six cases reported at Laredo, Tex. (including 1 imported from Minera), during the six months ended July 1, 1904.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Altoona, Pa.	June 25	38,973	154	24						3	1		1
Baltimore, Md.	do	508,957	221	31						2	5	2	1
Do	July 2	508,957	15	4									
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	38,647	15	4									
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	180	26						3	1		1
Brockton, Mass.	June 25	40,063	8	3									
Cambridge, Mass.	do	91,886	17							1			
Camden, N. J.	July 2	75,935	20									2	
Carbondale, Pa.	June 30	13,536	3										
Charleston, S. C.	June 25	55,807	27	5						2			
Chelsea, Mass.	do	34,072	16	1								2	
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	393	64						6	2		4
Chicopee, Mass.	July 2	19,167	6	1									
Clinton, Mass.	do	13,667	1										
Covington, Ky.	June 25	42,938	13	3									
Danville, Ill.	do	16,354	4	2									
Detroit, Mich.	do	285,704	118									3	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	4										
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	9										
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	7									2	
Fall River, Mass.	July 2	104,863	27	2									
Fitchburg, Mass.	June 25	31,531	3										
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	3										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 2	87,565	23	4						1			
Greenville, S. C.	June 25	11,860	2										
Haverhill, Mass.	do	37,175	1	1									
Do	July 2	37,175	17	2									
Homestead, Pa.	June 18	12,554	4										
Do	June 25	12,554	4										
Hydepark, Mass.	do	13,244	8	1									
Ithaca, N. Y.	do	13,136	0										
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	17	12									
Jersey City, N. J.	June 19	206,433	80	13						2	3	1	
Do	June 26	206,433	67	8						1	2	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	June 25	35,936	10										
Kokomo, Ind.	do	10,609	5										
Do	July 2	10,609	1										
Lawrence, Mass.	June 25	62,559	18	2									
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	13	3									
Los Angeles, Cal.	June 18	102,479	51	3									
Do	June 25	102,479	46	7						2	1	1	
Lowell, Mass.	July 2	94,969	35	2									
Lynn, Mass.	June 25	68,513	13	2									2
McKeesport, Pa.	do	34,227	14							1		1	
Macon, Ga.	do	22,746	5	2						1			
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	5										
Manchester, N. H.	do	59,987	14	1									
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	2										
Medford, Mass.	do	18,244	3										
Do	July 2	18,244	2										
Memphis, Tenn.	June 25	102,320	39	7							1		1
Milwaukee, Wis.	do	285,315	66	7							1	1	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	July 2	21,228	8							1			
Newark, N. J.	do	246,070	94	9						1	3	2	3
New Bedford, Mass.	do	62,442	24	3									
Newburyport, Mass.	June 25	14,478	6										
New Orleans, La.	do	287,104	118	19						2		1	
Newport, Ky.	do	28,307	4	2									
Newton, Mass.	July 2	33,587	6	1									
New York, N. Y.	June 25	3,437,202	1,691	171						7	21	35	31
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457											
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	7	1									
North Adams, Mass.	July 2	24,200	3									1	
Northampton, Mass.	June 25	18,643	3	1									
Do	July 1	18,643	5										
Omaha, Nebr.	June 25	102,555	29										

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

[illegible]

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

Plague at Brisbane and Sydney—Examination of rats for plague infection.

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, forwards the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, May 7, 1904.

Bulletin No. 13.—Week ended 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1904.

Three cases of plague occurred in Brisbane on the dates respectively mentioned, namely:

On May 3 a man, aged 26 years, a race-horse trainer, employed at the Breakfast Creek racing stables, and residing at Wickham street; and a youth, aged 16 years, employed at a grocer's store at Toowong, and residing at Alpha street in the same town. The stables and store referred to received their supplies of fodder from the infected area.

On May 5 a man, aged 22 years, employed as a cook in an oyster saloon situated in the city. This patient died on the evening of the 5th instant.

Plague hospital, Brisbane.

Admitted during the week	2
Died during the week	0
Discharged during the week	0
Remaining under treatment	2
Total number of cases that have occurred in Brisbane since February 10, 1904.	14
Total number of cases that have occurred in Cairns since February 16, 1904 ..	2

Rats—Report for week ended May 6, 1904.

Rats examined at Bacteriological Institute	391
Mice examined at Bacteriological Institute	244
Rats infected	12
Mice infected	0
Rats destroyed	194
Mice destroyed	219
Total number of rodents destroyed	1,060

B. BURNETT HAM, M. D.,
Commissioner of Public Health.

MAY 14, 1904.

Bulletin No. 14.—Week ended 12 o'clock noon, May 14.

Two cases of plague occurred in Brisbane on the dates respectively mentioned:

On May 9, a man, 25 years of age; and on the 12th idem, a man, 36 years, were declared to be suffering from plague. Both patients were employed in the same produce store in the city.

Plague hospital.

Admitted during the week.....	2
Died during the week.....	0
Discharged during the week.....	0
Remaining under treatment.....	4
Total number of cases that have occurred in Brisbane since February 10, 1904.....	16
Total number of cases that have occurred in Cairns since February 16, 1904.....	2

Rats.—Report for week ended May 13, 1904.

Rats examined at Bacteriological Institute.....	409
Rats infected.....	15
Mice examined at Bacteriological Institute.....	194
Mice infected.....	0
Rats destroyed.....	346
Mice destroyed.....	347

Total number of rodents destroyed..... 1,311

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

MAY 21, 1904.

Bulletin No. 15.—Week ended 12 o'clock noon, May 21, 1904.

The following cases of plague occurred in Brisbane on the dates specified, respectively, namely:

On May 15, instant, a man, 30 years of age, employed by a sanitary contractor carrying on business in the city, was upon post-mortem examination declared to have died of plague; and on the 16th, idem., a man, 34 years of age, a commission agent and broker in the city, was declared to be suffering from the same disease.

Plague hospital.

Admitted during the week.....	1
Died during the week.....	0
Discharged during the week.....	0
Remaining under treatment.....	5
Total number of cases that have occurred in Brisbane since February 10, 1904.....	18
Total number of cases that have occurred in Cairns since February 16, 1904.....	2

Rats.—Report for week ended May 20, 1904.

Rats examined at Bacteriological Institute.....	347
Rats infected.....	16
Mice examined at Bacteriological Institute.....	252
Mice infected.....	2
Rats destroyed.....	258
Mice destroyed.....	313

Total number of rodents destroyed..... 1,188

B. BURNETT HAM, M. D.,
Commissioner of Public Health.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
Sydney, May 9, 1904.

Bulletin No. 10.—Week ended 1 p. m., May 7, 1904.

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total examined.
Rodents destroyed during week.....	1,796	1,456
Rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week.....	619	583	1,202
Rodents found infected.....	1	0	1

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended May 5, 1904.....	0
Deaths during week ended May 5, 1904.....	0
Discharged from hospital during week ended May 5, 1904.....	0
Remaining under treatment May 5, 1904.....	3

G. H. KING, *Secretary*

MAY 16, 1904.

Bulletin No. 11.—Week ended at 1 p. m. on Saturday, May 14, 1904.

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total examined.
Rodents destroyed during week.....	1,894	1,407	3,301
Rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week.....	719	672	1,391
Rodents found infected.....	9	0	9

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended May 14, 1904.....	1
Deaths during week ended May 14, 1904.....	0
Discharged from hospital during week ended May 14, 1904.....	0
Remaining under treatment May 14, 1904.....	4

On the morning of May 12 a case of plague was observed in a man, aged 33 years, employed by the city council on its infected-area cleansing staff.

G. H. KING, *Secretary*.

MAY 23, 1904.

Bulletin No. 12.—Week ended at 1 p. m., Saturday, May 21, 1904.

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total examined.
Rodents destroyed during week.....	1,700	1,640
Rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week.....	540	808	1,348
Rodents found infected.....	1	2	3

Bulletin No. 12.—Week ended 1 p. m., Saturday, May 21, 1904—Continued.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended May 21, 1904.....	0
Deaths during week ended May 21, 1904.....	0
Discharged from hospital during week ended May 21, 1904.....	1
Remaining under treatment May 21, 1904.....	3

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of immigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports, June 16, 1904:

June 15, steamship *Ultonia*; destination, New York; steerage passengers inspected, 614; embarked, 595; rejected, 19; pieces of baggage inspected and passed, 780; pieces of baggage disinfected, 78 (feathers and bedding); rejections, 19.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 23, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 4; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 17	Olympia.....	41	3	17	0
23	Spero.....	15	0	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stevenson reports, June 28, as follows: Week ended June 25, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 129; number passed, 129; number detained, 0.

CUBA.

Report from Matanzas—Vaccination of immigrants on Spanish steamship Juan Forgas—Quarantine of British steamship Barbadian from yellow-fever infected ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, June 27, as follows:

During the week ended June 25, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels leaving for ports in the United States.

The Spanish steamship *Juan Forgas*, which arrived here June 22 from Italy, Spain, Canary Islands, and Porto Rico, landed 26 immigrants in this port. In view of the prevalence of smallpox in Spain, 28 of the immigrants who did not produce satisfactory marks of a recent vaccination were vaccinated on board before landing, and their baggage, amounting to 57 pieces, was taken on land and disinfected at the shore plant by the Cuban quarantine officer, as required by the regulations.

These passengers were not detained in quarantine, inasmuch as the period of incubation of smallpox was overdue and no sickness had occurred on board since the vessel left the last infected Spanish port.

The British steamship *Barbadian*, touching at Barranquilla and Cartagena, was held in quarantine while here because of coming from ports infected with yellow fever. This vessel cleared for New Orleans direct, June 23, with all well on board on inspection.

The sanitary condition of this city continues good; no infectious or contagious disease has been reported during the week just ended.

The mortuary statistics of Matanzas covering the last ten days of June will be submitted with my next report.

Report from Santiago—Repair of damage done by storm.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 22, as follows:

During the week ended June 18, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The number of deaths for this week is very high, by far the highest this year—namely, 37, which gives a mortality rate for the week of 42.28 per 1,000. Seven of these deaths were from drowning in the storm of June 13. Exclusive of these there were 30 deaths, with a mortality rate of 34.28 per 1,000, which is still much higher than any this year. This increase is due in part at least to the malarial diseases in children under 2 years old.

An attempt has been made to repair, at least temporarily, the most serious damage done by the storm. The break in the aqueduct was repaired and we again have water. A wooden bridge is being built to replace the one washed away at the entrance of the city that leads to the cemetery. The railroad has fixed its main line sufficiently well to run a train every other day to Habana. This train takes only passengers and mail. As the bridge is down at Boniatuco, the mail and passengers have to change trains there. They have also to spend a night at Puerto Principe; from there they can go to Habana without interruption. No trains are running on the Songo branch of the railroad, as the bridge over the Guaninicum was swept away. This branch goes only 20 miles into the country.

The news which has been coming slowly from various parts of the province shows that the storm was general. Cobre seems to have suffered most.

Mortuary report for the week ended June 18, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	1	4
Erysipelas	1	18
Tubercle of lungs	2	27
Cancer of larynx	1	45
Diabetes	1	50
Meningitis	3	61
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	64
Tetanus, infantile	1	72
Organic heart disease	2	79
Cerebral embolism	1	82
Acute bronchitis	1	90
Pneumonia	1	93
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	9	105
Persistence of foramen ovale	1	150
Congenital debility	1	151
Wound	1	166
Drowning	7	172
Ill-defined or unspecified	2	179
Total	37	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 42.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Sanitary conditions at Santiago.

Consul Holaday reports, June 25, through American Minister Squiers, as follows:

The sanitary condition of Santiago remains the same, relatively; specifically, it is surely but gradually retrograding. The decadence is not easily pointed out from month to month. The transition has been so gradual that without a knowledge of the underlying causes it is easily overlooked by one who resides here all the time. The casual observer would scarcely notice it; yet from a close observation by one who is familiar in a slight degree with the inner workings of the department it is easily discernible. It is apparent from the state of the streets of the outlying district, and even those of frequent use in the city, which are not kept in the same physical and hygienic condition they formerly were; from the appearance of the mechanical force in the broken-down and dilapidated condition of horses, mules, wagons, and sanitary appliances in daily use; from bad odors and smells at various places about the city; from the very preceptible increase of flies and mosquitoes, and, finally, from the frequent complaints of deficient service of sanitation.

The primary cause of deterioration in sanitation in Santiago is the lack of sufficient money to properly carry on the work.

The secondary and immediate cause follows as a consequence of the first in the enforced reduction of labor and means of sanitation. In order to carry on the work at all and be within the appropriation available for the purpose, it has been urged as necessary to discharge from time to time a part of the employees in the actual work of sanitation and reduce the salaries of those retained in the service. First (in the interest of greater economy) a few inspectors and a part of the clerical force were allowed to go and the system of house-to-house inspections was abandoned. Then followed the order that garbage should be collected every other day, and a number of men engaged in the collection and disposal of garbage were discharged as were also a number of street sweepers. This system of retrenchment has gone steadily on until the actual working force of the department is now,

in my judgment, insufficient for the performance of effective and salutary work of sanitation in the cleaning of streets and the collection of garbage.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Case of plague reported on Chilean steamship Aconcagua at Callao, en route to Panama.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, June 3, as follows:

Week ended June 1, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality from all causes, 49, as follows: Yellow fever, 8; infectious fever, 2; pernicious fever, 2; fever without classification, 5; tuberculosis, 5; enteric disease, 5; meningitis, 1; from all other causes, 21. During the month of May the total mortality was 251, of which 42 were from yellow fever and 30 from tuberculosis. For the same month last year the total mortality was 253, of which 8 were from yellow fever and 40 from tuberculosis.

On May 28 the steamship *Manavi*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Panama with a personnel of 44 crew, 12 cabin and 3 steerage passengers; all told, 59. The vessel, passengers, and crew were examined and vessel was disinfected before the bill of health was issued.

On the same date the steamship *Santiago*, en route from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Panama. I could not examine vessel, crew, or passengers in transit because of port regulations. Four passengers sailed from here. These I examined before giving bill of health.

A cablegram has been received here from Callao stating that the Chilean steamer *Aconcagua*, en route from Valparaiso to Panama, developed a case of plague at that port. In consequence of this there will be no steamer here till June 8.

The reports received from Paita indicate that plague has appeared there in epidemic form and that the authorities are not prepared to deal with it.

Quarantine against Peruvian ports on account of plague—Case of yellow fever reported on steamship Guatemala from Panama.

JUNE 10, 1904.

Week ended June 8, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality from all causes 59, as follows: Yellow fever, 7; pernicious fever, 6; infectious fever, 4; fevers without classification, 6; grippé, 1; tuberculosis, 7; enteric disorders, 9; meningitis, 1; from all other causes, 18.

On June 7, the steamship *Capac* cleared for Habana and New York via other ports with a crew of 58, including 3 members of officers' families. I could not examine the vessel or crew because of port regulations. She was fumigated by sulphur on arrival.

At a meeting of the superior board of health, held June 4, it was decided to close all ports of the Republic against Peru. Thus no steamer which has touched at a Peruvian port will be received here even on its return from Panama.

This action was taken because of the condition of plague in Paita, Lima, and Callao. From the former place very discouraging reports

are received and the authorities here consider that the safest plan is to close this port to all infected places. The people generally seem to fear the invasion of the disease because of the nearness of Paíta to the Ecuadorean border. A sanitary cordon has been formed on land and sea to prevent refugees from Peru crossing over the frontier or landing along the coast.

A cablegram received here from Callao states that a case of yellow fever developed on board the steamship *Guatemala* en route from Panama to Valparaiso and which stopped here. Another case developed among the passengers under observation after arrival at Callao. I do not know whether the cases occurred among passengers from this port or from Panama.

Yellow fever is reported at several interior towns along the line of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad. At Yaguachi the condition was such that the president of the board of health issued an order that the railroad should accept no passengers who had fever, and at Bucay medical assistance has been asked. These are small villages about 10 and 35 miles from here.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, June 15 and 18, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended May 28 the total number of plague cases registered in Egypt amounted to 20 (with 10 deaths), namely, 8 cases (4 deaths) in the district of Samallut (province Minieh), 3 cases (3 deaths) in the district of Dechneh (province Keneh), 2 cases in the district of Bibeh, 2 cases in the district of Baliana, 2 cases (1 death) in Alexandria, 1 case (1 death) in Port Said, 1 case (1 death) in the Tahta district, and 1 case in the district of Magagha (province Minieh).

British South Africa.—In Johannesburg during the period from April 11 to May 7 there were registered 15 cases of plague, with 14 deaths.

Queensland.—During the week ended April 23 2 fresh cases of plague were registered in Brisbane, with 1 death.

New South Wales.—On April 22 and 25 2 fresh cases of plague occurred in Sydney.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to the Official Bulletins Nos. 17 and 18, 185 additional cases of cholera (and 128 deaths) have been registered.

JUNE 18, 1904.

Plague.

Turkey.—According to a bulletin dated May 10, 3 cases of plague have occurred in the Port of Lingah on the Persian Gulf.

British South Africa.—During the period from May 1 to 14, 1 case of plague occurred in Port Elizabeth. In the district of Johannesburg there were registered between May 7 and 15, 2 fresh cases of plague and 3 deaths.

Queensland.—During the last week in April, 2 fresh cases of plague were registered in Brisbane.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to an official report dated May 10, cholera has broken out in epidemic form on the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 21 was higher than it had been during the four preceding weeks, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.8 per thousand of the population, and was thus also higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 13.9 per thousand. In spite of this increase, however, more than two-thirds of the large German towns and cities showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having considerably higher death rates than this city, namely: Hamburg, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Cassel, Dresden, Rixdorf (with 18.1), Munich, Nuremberg, Leipzig, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Halle, Magdeburg, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The following cities, on the other hand, showed more favorable figures than Berlin, viz: Cologne, Hanover, Altona, Charlottenburg (with 10 per thousand), and Schöneberg. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life, the increased mortality being mainly among the higher age classes. The infant death rate amounted to 3.4 per year and mille and was thus lower than the Hamburg, Munich, and Breslau rates. There was no important change in connection with acute intestinal diseases, which caused 35 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 60 victims. Furthermore, there were registered: 94 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 43 deaths from cancer, 15 deaths from measles, 3 deaths from diphtheria, and 1 death from scarlet fever. Finally, 6 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 28 was higher than it has been since the middle of April, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.9 per thousand of the population against 14.8 in the preceding week, thus being also higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.3. In spite of this increase, however, two-thirds of the large towns and cities of Germany showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having a considerably higher death rate than this city, viz: Dresden, Leipzig, Hamburg, Bremen, Nuremberg, Frankfort on the Main, Cologne, Magdeburg, Rixdorf (with 18.1), Munich, Stuttgart, Strassburg, Breslau, as well as Paris and Vienna, while the following cities showed more favorable figures than Berlin, namely: Karlsruhe, Cassel, Aix la Chapelle, Hanover, Schöneberg (with 13.9), Charlottenburg (with 12.9), and London. There was no noteworthy increase in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life, the increased mortality being principally among the higher age classes. The infant death rate amounted to 3.6 per year and mille and was thus lower than the Hamburg and Leipzig figures and about half the Munich rate. Acute intestinal diseases showed a heavy increase and claimed 53 victims, while 15 persons succumbed to cholera. There was no important change regarding acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which caused 58 deaths (including 5 from influenza). There were 98 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, and cancer claimed 47 victims. There were

also registered 14 deaths from measles, 8 deaths from scarlet fever, 5 deaths from diphtheria, 1 death from enteric, and, finally, 18 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended June 20, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 14	Belize	17			
14	Olympia	41	1		2
16	Laguna	8			

The steamship Olympia and schooner Laguna cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 25, 1904. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; no deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 19	Volund	18	0	0	0
22	Alliance	15	0	0	0
22	Schr. Union	6	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended June 21, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
1904.					
June 16	Olympia	41	11	5	0
16	Alliance	15	0	0	0
18	Espana	14	0	3	0
19	Gyller	14	0	0	0
20	Helen	20	7	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during week, 4.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Transactions of Service—Mortality from plague and smallpox—Railway medical inspection for plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, May 28, as follows:
Sanitary certificate No. 54 (consular invoice No. 146 of 1904), issued May 26, 1904, to one shipment of 5,000 baskets of onions, consigned by Hajee Oosman Abba, of Bombay, to Fazal Rahim, Manila.

Mortality of Bombay City, week ended May 24, 1904.

	Week ended—		Average of five previous years.
	May 24, 1904.	May 26, 1903.	
Plague attacks	177	255	212
Plague deaths	160	255	212
Plague mortality rate	10.72	17.10	14.20
Smallpox deaths	12	45	18
Cholera deaths	0	1	10
Total deaths	686	793	968
Total mortality rate	45.96	53.13	63.37

Plague in the Bombay Presidency, June, 1903, to April, 1904.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total, June, 1903, to February, 1904	338,798	251,415
Total, March, 1904 (revised)	47,656	35,734
Total, April, 1904	30,617	22,084
Total, June, 1903, to April, 1904	417,071	309,233

From the above table it will be seen that plague has been more severe in the Presidency than in any previous year. The above totals are for eleven months, while the highest previous totals for twelve months have been, for the year ended June 1, 1903, attacks 393,996, deaths 298,833; June 1, 1902, attacks 281,377, deaths 206,740. It is evident, therefore, that there has been a steady increase in the extent of plague seizures and mortality during the past three years.

An interesting record, published monthly, shows the number of infected places in the Presidency, outside of the three chief cities—Poona, Karachi, and Bombay.

Infected places in the Bombay Presidency, October, 1903, to April, 1904.

October, 1903	1,598
November, 1903	1,887
December, 1903	1,857
January, 1904	1,819
February, 1904	1,858
March, 1904	1,816
April, 1904	1,306

Railway medical inspection for plague.

Ever since the onset of plague there have been certain railway stations where a systematic examination of native passengers has been

conducted in order to prevent the passage beyond that point of persons who may have symptoms suggestive of plague. Whether such inspection pays for the trouble and expense incurred is, in the minds of some, an open question. The system practically amounts to a limited quarantine service, in which the British Government does not as a rule believe. At present there are four such railway stations in the Presidency, as follows:

(1) *Kalyan*.—Thirty-four miles from Bombay, where the lines for Calcutta and Madras divide, the former going to the northeast and the latter to the southeast.

(2) *Gadag*.—Four hundred and sixty-six miles from Bombay to the southeast. It is an important junction on the lines of the Southern Mahratta Railway.

(3) *Poona*.—One hundred and nineteen miles from Bombay to the southeast; one of the largest cities in the presidency and a junction between the lines of two large railway systems.

(4) *Dhond*.—One hundred and sixty-seven miles from Bombay to the southeast. It is a junction between the main line leading to Madras and the branch line passing through Ahmednagar, another important city in the presidency.

The following statement will show the extent of the transactions at these four stations:

Statement of plague cases detected and plague deaths occurring at the four stations in the Bombay Presidency where medical inspections are conducted.

Station.	June, 1903, to December, 1903.		January, 1904.		February, 1904.		March, 1904.		April, 1904.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kalyan	29	13	13	5	23	8	20	12	13	9
Gadag	32	13	6	2	2	0	1	1	3	2
Poona	18	4	5	0	1	3	2	0	3	0
Dhond	19	13	3	3	14	7	3	2	5	1
Total.....	98	43	27	10	40	18	26	15	24	12

Giving a total of 215 cases detected at the four stations in eleven months, with 98 deaths.

The native passengers are examined rapidly for evidences of fever. Suspects are removed from the train and quartered at the station in isolated sheds.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, June 2, as follows:

During the week ended May 28, 1904, the death rate from plague in this city fell off about one-third, to 90, and that from cholera dropped over one-half, to 51. For the Presidency of Bengal the deaths from plague for the week ended May 21 were 349. In India, for the week ended May 7, the deaths from plague were 35,413 out of 41,492 cases. This excessive mortality is owing to the epidemic in the Punjab, where, although there is an apparent beginning of an improvement, the deaths numbered 30,723. No transactions at the port.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Unity of human and bovine tuberculosis.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, June 13, as follows: During the week ended June 11, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
June 7	Prinz Adalbert.....	New York.....	1,073	180	1,225	28
8	Nord America.....	do.....	479	120	870	31
10	König Albert.....	do.....	395	100	740	6
11	Perugia.....	do.....	270	35	440	14

PALERMO.

June 9	Nord America.....	New York.....	240	100	450	27
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The unity of human and bovine tuberculosis.

The British Royal Commission has published, under date of June 1, 1904, a report of investigations and experiments from which the conclusion is drawn that human tuberculosis can not be distinguished from the bovine form of the disease. The decision is of great interest as an official pronouncement against the theory of the duality of human and bovine tuberculosis. The announcement of the theory of duality made by Koch at the tuberculosis conference at London in 1901 created a decided impression throughout the world, and especially in the countries where large sums of money are spent in the inspection of beef for the detection of tuberculous lesions, a practice having important economic bearing as tending to raise the price of meat and dairy products. The matter was again brought up at the tuberculosis congress at Berlin, where Koch made a statement reaffirming the position he had taken the year before to the effect that it had not been proved that man can be directly infected by the tuberculosis of animals; that in the cases adduced in support of this theory it had not been shown that no other source of infection was possible, and that many of the cases brought forth to support the theory of unity tend on the contrary to upset the notion. The general tendency of opinion at the Berlin congress was that, pending decisive knowledge in the matter, a continuance of vigilance against animal tuberculosis was advisable. The wisdom of this opinion is upheld in the decision just announced by the British commission appointed to inquire into the matter.

MEXICO.

Report from Monterey—Sanitary work directed by superior board of health—Quarantine against Tampico.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, June 25, as follows:

The sanitary work which at the time of my report of June 9 was under the direction of the State board of health is now directed by

the superior board of health of Mexico, and is being carried on by a corps consisting of 2 medical officers, acting as delegates of the superior board of health, 4 inspectors of the first class, 4 of the second, and 8 of the third. * * *

What practically amounts to a quarantine is now in force against Tampico. It was put on about the middle or latter part of May, and is conducted as follows: All passengers leaving Tampico are there inspected just before leaving and their names and destinations registered. The authorities at Victoria, Linares, and Monterey are notified and at these points the passengers are reinspected and kept under surveillance at their homes or hotels at their destination, daily, for a period of five days from the time of leaving Tampico.

I understand that a detention camp is being established at Gonsalez, 61 miles out of Tampico, not at Forlan, as originally planned, where those with suspicious symptoms will be detained for observation.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever on steamship Vigilancia, from Progreso—Mosquitoes.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, June 20, as follows:

During the week ended June 18, 1904, 6 vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and given bills of health.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 30 deaths (48 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes including 1 from pernicious fever, 1 from remittent fever, and 3 from tuberculosis.

One new case of yellow fever was reported. The case was in the person of a second-class passenger on the American steamship *Vigilancia*, which vessel arrived here on the morning of June 17. The man became infected in Merida, where, I am informed, he lived at a house in which there was a case of yellow fever. He was in Merida six or eight days and went from there to Progreso, where he went immediately aboard the steamer. He became ill on the night of June 15, a few hours after the steamer left Progreso. On arrival here the case was suspected by the local authorities to be one of yellow fever, and the man was sent to the screened ward at San Sebastian Hospital. The diagnosis was made and the case officially reported to be one of yellow fever on June 18. The Mexican sanitary officials have fumigated the second-class passenger compartment of the vessel, and the entire vessel will be fumigated under my supervision on June 20, when all cargo liable to be damaged by sulphur dioxide will have been discharged.

Occasional showers have occurred in this vicinity during the week. There is an apparent marked increase in the number of mosquitoes, particularly those of the species *stegomyia fasciata*. From a few observations which I have made I am convinced that a great many of the mosquitoes in this city breed in the water tanks on the roofs of houses. The water from time to time is pumped from the mains into these tanks and from them distributed to the houses. On frequent occasions recently I have found larvæ in the water served to the rooms of guests at one of the principal hotels of Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows. Week ended June 18, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 3 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 15	Alabama	19	8	4	0
17	Utstein	15	1	0	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, June 26, as follows:

During the week ended June 18, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared from this port for ports in the United States: Spanish steamship *Manuel Calco* for Ponce, June 12, with 119 crew and 71 passengers; British bark *Mary Huder* for New York, June 13, with 8 crew and no passengers; British steamship *Costa Rican* for New Orleans, June 14, with 43 crew and 22 passengers; American steamship *Yucatan* for New York, June 15, with 71 crew and 93 passengers; British steamship *Beverly* for New Orleans, June 16, with 41 crew and 9 passengers from New Orleans for Limon.

Mortuary statistics of Colon for the month of May, 1904.

Fever, 8; pneumonia, 1; whooping cough, 2; rheumatism, 1; apoplexy, 1; inflammation, 1; drowned, 1; cause not given, 6; total, 21.

Deaths by nationalities: Foreign white, 1; West Indian and other negroes, 11; natives of Panama, 9.

Deaths by ages: Under 1 year, 3; 1 to 5 years, 1; 5 to 15 years, 1; 20 to 30 years, 2; 30 to 40 years, 3; 40 to 50 years, 2; 50 to 60 years, 1; 60 years and over, 3; not given, 5.

During the month the health conditions in Colon have been about normal, and the death rate has not been so high as in previous months. There have been 21 deaths, giving an annual death rate of 42 per thousand.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Reports from Panama—Inspection of vessel—Mortality—Smallpox and yellow fever.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, June 21, as follows: Week ended June 19, 1904:

The steamship *Barracouta* cleared for San Francisco June 15, with officers and crew, 63; cabin passengers, 7; steerage passengers, 12; total, 82. All well. The steamship *Aztec* cleared for the same port on June 18 with 39 officers and crew and no passengers. All well.

During the week there were 24 deaths from the following causes: Abortion, 1; apoplexy, 1; bronchitis, 2; beriberi, 3; diarrhea, 1; dropsy, 1; fever, 1; malarial fever, 1; yellow fever, 1; heart disease, 1; pneumonia, 1; phthisis, 3; paralysis, 1; rheumatism, 1; smallpox, 1; ulcers, 1; unknown, 1; "died of the throat," 1; "pain in the side," 1.

The case of yellow fever was not isolated, although there is a large mosquito-proof ward at the hospital for that purpose. The case of smallpox was not properly cared for, and no precautions were taken to prevent its spread by vaccinating those that had been exposed.

Law for establishment of national home for lepers.

The following is received from Assistant Surgeon Pierce, under date of June 22, 1904:

I forward herewith a translation of the law passed by the National Assembly of the Republic of Panama, and approved by the President, by which is established a national home for lepers.

When the work will commence upon this enterprise is not stated, but it is contemplated beginning at an early date.

[Inclosure.]

LAW NO. 63, June 4, 1904, by which is established a national lazaretto.

The national convention of Panama, considering that the most efficacious means now known to prevent the propagation of leprosy is the isolation of those affected with this disease, and that due to the lack of isolation leprosy has spread more and more among us, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The national board of health shall designate a place in which to establish a lazaretto, capable of isolating all the lepers in the Republic, with land adjoining for cultivation and the raising of domestic animals.

The director of public works shall submit to the national board of health a detailed plan of this lazaretto, divided into two sections, one for men and one for women, distant and separated one from the other. The plan shall be approved by the national board of health before any work is commenced upon its construction.

ART. 2. All persons suffering from leprosy, and known as such by the medical officer of the province in which they reside, and by one or two other doctors, shall be sent by the governor of the province without loss of time and at the expense of the public treasury, to the national lazaretto. In each case that occurs the governor of the province shall send to the administrator of the lazaretto, with the certificate required for his admittance, an authenticated copy of the medical certificate.

ART. 3. All governors of provinces that shall have knowledge, either by information of one of the agents or by the statement of any individual, that there is a person in his territory that is suspected of having leprosy, shall cause this person to be examined by the medical officer of the province, and by one or two other doctors, and if this examination determines that the patient is a leper, the governor shall order the isolation of the leper in the national lazaretto.

All employees of the administration of any province shall be under obligations to report at once to the governor any case that is suspected that comes to their knowledge.

ART. 4. There shall be kept at the national lazaretto a book in which the statistics of those lepers that enter shall be kept. This record shall show the date that the patient entered, the authority that sent him, the age, the sex, the occupation—any occurrences of interest. This data shall be sent at the end of each semester (six months) to the board of directors of the lazaretto and to the national board of health.

ART. 5. The personnel of the lazaretto shall be as follows: A physician, who shall be required to visit the patients at least four times each month; an undergraduate who shall assist the physician and who must live at the lazaretto; an administrator who shall also be obliged to live at the establishment; a chaplain, if the number of the cases requires it, and all other employees necessary for the proper administration of the institution.

ART. 6. All those lepers that are isolated are absolutely prohibited from going out of the lazaretto, and the administrator is authorized to dictate such measures as will secure the compliance with this regulation.

In case a leper does escape the administrator shall notify at once the governor of the province where the lazaretto is established, giving the number of those deserting and other details necessary for their identification, to the end that they may be captured and returned to the institution.

ART. 7. No person shall visit the lazaretto, except with the written permission of the governor of the province where the lazaretto is located, and only at such times as the board of directors shall designate.

ART. 8. The board of directors of the lazaretto shall be composed of the following members: The governor of the Province of Panama, the physician of the establishment, and three other persons to be appointed by the President.

This board shall have the direction of the lazaretto, and shall dictate the rules for the internal administration and all regulations necessary for the welfare and comfort of the lepers.

ART. 9. The administrator, the physician, and the chaplain shall be appointed by the President, and shall exercise the rights of the positions during good behavior. The other employees shall be appointed and removed at pleasure by the administrator.

ART. 10. The sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of establishing the lazaretto—for the ground, the buildings, necessary agricultural tools, seeds, domestic animals, and a library. Twenty thousand dollars every two years will be appropriated to defray the expenses of maintenance, medical assistance, drugs, and salaries of the employees.

ART. 11. The institution established by this law is hereby declared a public necessity.

Given in Panama, May 20, 1904.

J. A. HENRIQUEZ,
President.
JUAN BRIN,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Panama, Republic of Panama, June 4, 1904.

Publish and enforce this law.

M. AMADOR GUERRERO.

MANUEL QUINTERO V.,
The Secretary of Public Works.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows:

Week ended June 16, 1904. Population not obtainable. Number of deaths, 2. Prevailing diseases, malarial fevers.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 10	Mount Vernon	Mobile, Ala.	19	0	0	0
12	Taunton	New Orleans, La. .	24	0	0	0
16	Fort Morgan	Mobile, Ala.	22	2	0	6
16	Baker	New Orleans, La. .	40	0	0	0

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Plague in rats found on steamship Limari bacteriologically confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 4, as follows:

Provisional diagnosis of plague in the case of the rats which were found dying on board the steamship *Limari*, as reported to you in previous communications, has been bacteriologically confirmed.

Plague situation in Peru—Vessels for other than United States ports not fumigated.

Consul Gottschalk reports, June 4, as follows:

There are at present 5 cases of plague in the lazaretto in Callao. In Lima there have been 13 cases during the week ended May 28. Callao is merely a business suburb of Lima, connected by constant traffic by trains, as well as by cart road, with the latter city. This feature will be further accentuated within a few days by the inauguration of an electric tramway between the two places. The respectable element of the population in Callao is almost entirely a floating one, residing in Lima and doing business in Callao. Three or four good families (officials, generally) are obliged to live here; the rest of the population is composed of workmen on the docks and railroads and their families; the bulk of the population, one may say, is the element generally found in the water fronts of large cities. * * * A town such as this is necessarily unsanitary. * * *

While this consulate, through the Marine-Hospital surgeon stationed here, issues bills of health to vessels for Panama and the United States after proper fumigations have been performed, no vessels leaving here for any other countries and none of the vessels for Peruvian coastwise traffic are fumigated in any way. It is not illogical to deduce from this that the spread of plague to other places in Peru is almost sure to take place.

On April 30, as already communicated to you, our agency at Paita cabled me reporting the presence of plague at that port. While there has been talk in Lima of sending supplies and sanitary physicians to Paita, nothing that I can ascertain has as yet been done. This morn-

ing Mr. Blacker, our consular agent, cables me again, reporting 11 cases and 7 deaths from plague within the past week.

The general spread of plague throughout Peru may certainly at some time become a possibility. Outside of Lima itself I am convinced very little is being done to check this, and even in Lima I greatly fear that the enthusiasm which characterized the organization of the present sanitary bureau is wearing out. We seem to be growing accustomed to plague in Peru. * * *

The situation here is serious but not yet critical.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 511,030. Total number of deaths, 429, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 9, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 13, and 42 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Fiume.*—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 97.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 32,547. Total number of deaths, 97. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne.*—Two weeks ended May 30, 1904. Census population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 124, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Strasburg.*—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 162,101. Total number of deaths, 264, including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 1, measles 4, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 45 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 11, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand one hundred and eighty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 62, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 9, whooping cough 28, enteric fever 5, and diarrhea 26. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,617 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 11, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 39.3 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 143 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 44 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the

week ended June 11, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Perth, viz, 29.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 536, including diphtheria 4, measles 16, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 3, and 21 from whooping cough.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended June 11, 1904. Estimated population, 197,070. Total number of deaths, 239, including diphtheria 2 and 1 from enteric fever.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended June 4, 1904. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 11, including 1 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended May 31, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 290, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, measles 8, whooping cough 2, smallpox 9, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Ten days ended June 10, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 300, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 4, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 12, and 31 from tuberculosis.

Cadiz.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 184, including enteric fever 3, measles 3, smallpox 1, and 25 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to July 8, 1904.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 15-28.....	13	12	Two cases on ss. Ping Shan, from Saigon.
India:				
Calcutta.....	May 22-28.....		51	
Turkey:				
Bahrein Islands.....	May 10.....			Epidemic.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-22.....	19	5	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 26-June 8.....		15	
Mexico:				
Tampico.....	June 12-18.....	1		
Veracruz.....	June 18-25.....	2	1	One on ss. Habana, from Progreso; one on American ss. Vigilancia from Merida and Progreso.
Panama	June 10-19.....	1	1	
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 8.....	2		Two cases from ss. Guatemala from Panama and Valparaiso.
Rio Chiclayo.....	May 19.....	2		

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
Queensland—				
Brisbane	May 3-21.....	7	2	
New South Wales—				
Sydney	May 17-21.....	1	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 19.....	15	
China:				
Canton	May 28.....	Spreading. Two cases on unknown steamships from Amoy and Shek Loong.
Hongkong.....	May 15-28.....	62	60	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 22-28.....	2	1	
Ballana district.....	May 22-28.....	2	
Bibeh district.....	May 22-28.....	2	
Dechneh district.....	May 22-28.....	3	3	
Magagha district.....	May 22-28.....	1	
Port Said.....	May 22-28.....	1	1	
Samallut district.....	May 22-28.....	8	4	
Tatah district.....	May 22-28.....	1	1	
Formosa:				
Ensuike.....	May 15-28.....	123	80	
Kagi.....	May 15-28.....	85	82	
Kelung.....	May 15-28.....	3	3	
Pescadores.....	May 15-28.....	1	
Shinko.....	May 15-28.....	5	2	
Taihoku.....	May 15-28.....	13	13	
Tainan.....	May 15-28.....	335	288	
Toroku.....	May 15-28.....	31	18	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	June 21.....	1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 8-14.....	2,591	2,041	
Madras Presidency.....	May 8-14.....	63	49	
Bengal.....	May 8-14.....	432	395	
United Provinces.....	May 8-14.....	1,443	1,303	
Punjab.....	May 8-14.....	35,798	30,723	
Central provinces (including Berar).....	May 8-14.....	64	62	
Mysore State.....	May 8-14.....	122	77	
Hyderabad State.....	May 8-14.....	67	68	
Central India.....	May 8-14.....	117	100	
Rajputana.....	May 8-14.....	457	374	
Kashmir.....	May 8-14.....	338	221	
Grand total.....		41,492	35,413	
Japan:				
Kobe	May 31	1	On ss. Korea from Hongkong via Amoy, Shanghai, and Nagasaki.
Peru:				
Callao	May 27-June 8	7	One case on Chilean ss. Aconagua from Valparaiso and Panama.
Lima	May 22-28	13	4	Number of cases from Oct., 1903, to May 15, 1904, 224.
Payta.....	May 29-June 4	11	7	
South Africa:				
Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).....	May 15-21.....	2	
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg	May 7-15.....	2	3	
Turkey:				
Lingah	May 10.....	3	

SMALLPOX.

Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	May 29-June 4.....	2	
Brussels.....	June 5-11.....	1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 8-31.....	61	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-22.....	228	106	
Chile:				
Santiago.....	To May 19.....	500	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 15-28.....	5	2	Two cases imported from Shanghai via ss. Chi Yuen. Epidemic.
Tientsin.....	May 15-21.....			
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Apr. 1-30.....	3		
France:				
Lyon.....	May 16-28.....		4	
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		4	
Paris.....	June 4-11.....	10		
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	June 5-18.....	6		
Cardiff.....	May 29-June 4.....	2		
Glasgow.....	June 11-17.....	20	3	
Leeds.....	June 12-18.....	3		
Liverpool.....	June 12-18.....	1		
London.....	June 4-11.....	21		
Newcastle on Tyne.....	June 4-11.....	8	1	
Nottingham.....	June 5-11.....	3		
Sheffield.....	May 29-June 11.....	3		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 25-31.....		16	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Palermo.....	May 16-June 11.....	11	2	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	May 20-31.....	8	7	
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 8-14.....	8		
Mexico:				
Mexico.....	June 6-12.....	5	1	
Tampico.....	June 12-18.....		2	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	June 5-11.....	1		
Panama.....	June 13-19.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 29-June 4.....	11	4	
Odessa.....	May 29-June 16.....	5	1	
St. Petersburg.....	May 29-June 4.....	15	3	
Warsaw.....	May 8-28.....		48	
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta.....	June 5-11.....		2	
Constantinople.....	May 30-June 12.....		7	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco	June 18	6,000	5
Alexandretta	June 4	9,000	4
Amherstburg	June 25	2,250
Amsterdam	June 18	548,005	156	21	13	2
Athens	June 11	200,000	14	2
Barranquilla	..do	42,000	27	1
Beirut	June 4	80,000	a 18
Belfast	June 11	358,693	130	3	1	..	4	4
Belize	June 23	9,000	4
Berlin	June 4	1,966,315	593	77	11	6	9	..
Bombay	May 31	776,006	578	49	109	16	1	1	..
Brunswick	June 11	130,000
Brussels	..do	575,896	157	1	1
Budapest	..do	732,322	1	2	1	3	..
Calcutta	May 28	847,796	483	34	90	51	1	..
Cape Town	May 14	83,718
Cartagena	June 5	30,000	5
Catania	June 16	153,523	90	4	4
Christiania	June 11	224,000	68	3	2	..
Coburg	..do	22,962	7	1
Cologne	..do	412,025	133	35	2	2
Colon	June 19	8,000	7
Constantinople	June 12	800,000	198	4	3	2	2
Copenhagen	June 11	506,000	150	24	2	4
Corunna	..do	50,000	27	6	1
Curacao	June 17	71,600	6
Dublin	June 11	378,994	143	44	1	1	..	1	1
Edinburgh	..do	331,977	91	1	..	1	4	4
Flushing	June 18	19,105	4
Frankfort on the Main	June 11	313,600	94	1	..	5
Geneva	June 4	111,000	28	1
Girgenti	June 11	25,069	11
Glasgow	June 17	798,357	247	3	1	2	1	8	9
Halifax	June 25	40,787	12
Hamburg	June 11	751,842	233	3	2	1	3	6
Hamilton, Bermuda	June 14	17,535	3
Havre	June 11	130,196	57	16	1	..	2	5	2
Hull	..do	253,865	86	1
Iquique	May 28	30,000	20
Karachi	May 29	108,644	90	53
Kingston, Canada	June 24	19,374	6
Kingston, Jamaica	June 11	52,475	3
Kobe	May 21	287,969	102
..do	May 28	287,909	116
La Rochelle	June 12	31,553	1
Lausanne	June 4	50,800	16
Leeds	June 18	450,142	161	15	1	..	9	7
Leghorn	May 8	99,357	30	5
..do	May 15	99,357	28	5
..do	May 22	99,357	28	2
..do	May 29	99,357	41	8
Leipzig	June 11	496,370	153	18	1
Leith	..do	80,508	20	3	1	3	..
Licata	..do	25,000	18	1	6	..	1	..
London	..do	6,907,756	1,617	6	6	12	90	36
Madras	May 20	509,346	414	1	3	..
..do	May 27	509,346	355	4	..
Mainz	June 11	89,000	34	7	1	..	3	1
..do	June 18	89,000	31	5	1
Manchester	June 11	558,335	174	1	..	1	1	3	7
Mannheim	June 5	151,517	44	16
Mazatlan	June 11	20,000	22	1	..	1	..
Messina	..do	107,000	26	1	3	..	1	..
Mexico	June 12	368,777	351	28	1	4	..	1	..	3
Moscow	June 4	1,173,427	666	14	2	9	9	30
Newcastle-on-Tyne	June 11	219,021	84	1	2	5
Nottingham	..do	239,753	67	1	1
Nuremberg	June 4	275,000	120	12	1	1	..	2
Odessa	June 16	492,000	159	21	1	1	3	1	1
Palermo	June 11	330,000	128	6

a Estimated.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Paris.....	June 11	2,660,559	791	220	2	1	6	16
Puerto Cortez.....	June 23	2,125	0
Rheims.....	June 12	108,385	55	4
Rotterdam.....	June 18	364,133	94	1
Sagua la Grande.....	do.....	21,342	10	3
St. John, N. B.....	June 25	40,711	7	1
St. Petersburg.....	June 4	1,450,000	785	130	3	11	19	18	36
St. Stephen.....	June 25	2,840
Salford.....	June 11	228,983	78	1	8
San Feliu de Guixols.....	June 12	11,333	9	2
Do.....	June 19	11,333	4	1
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	June 11	40,000	11	2
Santander.....	June 12	53,574	26
Sheffield.....	June 4	430,000	119	11	1	2
Do.....	June 11	430,000	118	15	2	2	2
Smyrna.....	May 22	60,000	80	17
Do.....	May 29	60,000	50	12	2
Do.....	June 5	60,000	100	15
South Shields.....	June 11	109,334	39	5	5	1
Stettin.....	do.....	228,095	95
Stockholm.....	June 4	309,496	115	12	1	5	4
Tangier.....	June 11	40,000
Tarragona.....	do.....	19,300	10	2
Do.....	June 18	19,300	12
Trapani.....	June 11	61,437	11
Vienna.....	do.....	1,797,992	626	117	1	1	5	44
Warsaw.....	May 21	771,382	251	50	21	1	4	3	1
Do.....	May 28	771,382	250	52	23	1	4	1	1
West Hartlepool.....	June 11	63,000
Winnipeg.....	June 18	70,000
Zurich.....	June 11	160,000	45	5	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

